Number 341 THE March 2, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, March 2, 1793.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Just Published and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1793.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to come and pay off their respective balances, as all outstanding debts after the 20th of March next, will, without respect of persons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1793.

All persons are hereby forbid from taking an assignment on two notes executed by the subscribers to George Frazer, of Kentucky, formerly of Washington county, Pennsylvania, one for sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, dated October 1789, the other for three pounds fourteen shillings, dated November 28th, 1789. These notes are left with William Hays, his agent, of Washington county, which notes we are determined not to pay till we are compelled by law.

ELIZABETH STRONG,
SARAH BECK.

February 18, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing 100 acres, adjoining lands of Col. Thomas Brown, and being within half a mile of (Brownsville) Redstone Old Fort. The place is under good repair, the land is well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, and there is on the premises a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. a never failing spring of water very convenient to the door, and a very good seat for a distillery; there is about 30 acres of clear land, 5 of which is in meadow, and 10 in wheat and rye, also a very good peach orchard and a number of cherry trees, and about 20 bearing apple trees. A clear and indisputable title will be given, and possession by the first of April. If the land is not sold before the first of April, possession could not be given till the middle of November. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

GIDEON WALKER.

Fayette county, Feb. 4, 1793.

All persons indebted to the *subscriber are hereby requested to come in and pay off their respective balances, as all outstanding debts that are not punctually paid on or before the first day of March next, will, without respect of persons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.*

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1793.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted by bonds, notes, or book debts, unto Nyhoff and Claasse, merchants, in Greensburgh, are desired to come and pay their debts respectively, on or before the expiration of the month of March next, without further notice, as we wish to close all the accounts of the said partnership.

NYHOFF & CLAASE.

Greensburgh, Feb. 14, 1793.

Wingfield Mills, (Chartiers)

January 19, 1793.

Alexander Fowler,

HAS just received by the last waggons from Philadelphia (in addition to what he had on hand) a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS WARE,* and *PATENT MEDICINES*, which he is selling at reduced prices for Country Produce.

Prices Current at Wingfield Mills.

Wheat 4/2, Rye 3/2, Barley 3/, Corn 3/, Country linen in proportion to its quality. All other articles, viz. Beef, Pork, Tallow, Beeswax, &c. at the Pittsburgh prices.

The mode Mr. Fowler has adopted of conducting his business, will enable his neighbours and others, who wish to favor him with their custom of supplying themselves and families with every needful article on the easiest terms; as his goods are of the best quality, his prices moderate, and his payments will be made accommodating and convenient.

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To the SUBSCRIBERS for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,

PRESUMING on your generosity and indulgence, I shall beg your attention a few moments, while, after some introductory remarks, I shall make a few strictures on a publication in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 2d inst. under the signature of Valentine Cook, a gentleman whom I have never seen. And as the veracity, candour, and conscience of that gentleman seems to be of such platick mould, as to be capable of bending to hypocrisy, deception, misrepresentation, and whatever will suit his purpose; it is necessary that I state some facts, well known in the western country, in order that you may see, whether the sly insinuations of that gentleman, respecting persecution, are well founded. The Presbyterian ministers in the western part of Pennsylvania, deeply engaged in impressing practical truths on the minds of their hearers, and in rooting out, and curbing vice and immorality, scarcely ever turned their attention to controversy—therefore, when the methodists came into this country, with all that fervid phiz, which is an inseparable concomittant of of Methodism, they were rather looked on as a weak well meaning people, and were treated agreeably to those ideas; so that instead of persecution, their distinguishing doctrines were taken little notice of, for, in order to obtain their purpose, their books were kept out of view, and they concealed their tenets when preaching, an exhibition of which, would have rendered them unpopular among the Presbyterians; and although some understood their principles perfectly, and discovered their base deception, yet the greater number, whose local circumstances, in those early times, rendered books almost inaccessible, being misled by the pious glare of the Methodists, did not believe that they held doctrines which are diametrically opposite, in the most essential points, to the Confession of the Faith of all Protestant churches; and unless in the instance of one clergyman, there was not to my knowledge, any minister of our denomination, who preached against them, or threatened to censure their people for going to hear. Thus, while the Presbyterian clergy were innocently discharging the duties of their function, and so far from insulting, or provoking the Methodists, that they were stigmatized by many, as friends of Methodism. Lo! Abingdon College, that fountain of erudition, that alma mater of the universe, being impregnated by Methodism, from her teeming womb sent forth a troop of clerical heroes, among whom none were greater, than the gigantic Mr. Cook. Being born in complete armour, and well calculated to encounter windmills, or perform any great atchievements, at the same time destitute of those abilities, and that address, which never fail to recommend the possessors to mankind, in a gentle and easy manner; they were reduced to the necessity of passing through the world unnoticed; or of establishing their reputation, and obtaining a living, by arms. The last alternative obtained, and in consequence thereof, a Don Quixotte expedition, was carried against the inoffensive and quiet Presbyterian clergy, in order to conquer them and take their congregations. Therefore, without any ceremony, these meek, candid, persecuted, sweet, loving lambs, came into our congregations, in great love to us, and mercy to our people, and admitted to the most solemn ordinances, without censure, or profession of repentance, drunkards, profane swearers, fornicators, &c. raged against us for preaching for money, challenged us to public disputation, boasted of their conquests, assassinated our doctrines, and after all, hypocritically said they loved us, as ministers and Christians. While this scheme of knight errantry was in execution, I was consulted on the propriety of disputing publicly with the Methodists, I reprobated the idea, as inconsistent with the character of the minister, the gentleman and the Christian; and recommended to treat them with contempt, and take no further notice of them—But as I am now to be considered as concerned in this affair myself, I am reduced to the painful necessity of making a few observations on my own character, in order to elucidate the sequel. Possessed of warm passions, open, and unreserved in my temper, even to excess, I despise duplicity, and every species of meanness of soul; and when ever I am detected in the exercise of deception, low cunning, or fraud of any kind, let me be banished from among men, and ranked among Methodists. A friend to the freedom of enquiry, and the rights of men, I wish every man to judge for himself, and while I am determined never to see with any other man's eyes, I never desire any man to see with mine; therefore, as a teacher, I have always addressed the reason of my auditory, and although I am a Calvinist from the heart, I have never commenced an unprovoked attack on any man, or set of men, because their sentiments were different from mine. I have never challenged preachers of any denomination to public or private disputation; nor have I insulted any man on account of his religious tenets, and although I have been present when the Methodists have sacrificed reason, revelation, and common sense, on the altar of their performance, and have treated some text of scripture, as the Spanish inquisition does hereticks; yet I did not contradict them, nor preach against the Methodists, unless when illustrating the doctrines of religion, I have exposed the opposite errors, without naming any denomination of professing christians; and while I have never designedly trespassed on the rights of another, nor insulted any man, and consequently have lived in friendship with men of every denomination both in Europe and America: at the same time it has been my fixed determination, that if any man, or set of men, should trample under foot my natural rights, or insult me in any respect, they should not escape with impunity. Therefore, when Mr. Cook, that Don Quixotte of Methodism, came into my neighbourhood in the character of a prize-fighter, it might have been expected, that as I had not offended his knightship, I perhaps might escape his all-conquering sword; but in vain were these hopes, for as soon as his sermon was over, he put some of the Calvinist doctrines to death, in order to give the people a specimen of his skill, and whet his sword for my destruction, and having told the people, as I am informed, that he could easily conquer me, he appointed the place where I was to be slain, and named the day, without ever consulting me. Indeed, after the appointment was made, and the people warned to attend, he condescended to give me notice, and expressed a great deal of love and kindness; and that I might not be behind with him in love, I sent him a letter, which has since been printed, in which I gave him a clear, open, and unreserved account of the sentiments of my heart respecting Methodists and Methodism, that Mr. Cook, and his knight errant brethren, might know how to love me in the time to come. After I had forwarded the letter to Mr. Cook, I read a copy of it to my congregation, and took occasion to speak against Methodists, their principles and practice; and then told my hearers from the pulpit, that although these were my sentiments respecting Methodism, yet, as a friend to the rights of men, I would neither forbid my people to hear the Methodists, nor censure them for hearing, but leave them to the freedom of their own will. With respect to the letter, perhaps some of the expressions were too rough; but they were addressed to the man who deserved them, and would not have been printed, but for the indiscretion of the Methodists. Perhaps the sentiments are wrong; I have never yet arrived to that sinless perfection, which is the attainment of the Methodists, and am very capable of thinking wrong; therefore it is possible that I may yet be brought to relinquish my opinions concerning the Methodists, but rational conviction will be a necessary antecedent to my con-

version. And perhaps this conviction, and all that illumination neceſſary to enlighten my mind, correct my errors, remove my prejudices, and convert me to Methodiſm, are to be found in the exuberance of the light of Mr. Cook's maſterly publication, to which, with me, pleaſe to turn your attention.

Mr. Cook obſerves in his introduction, very politely, that he does not blame the printer, as the author of the ſuppoſed contradictions in my letter. Happy, for Mr. Scull, that this gentleman is poſſeſt of ſuch bright perceptive powers, as to be able to diſcover, that the printer was not to blame for my crimes; if this had not been the caſe, Mr. Scull might have been ſlain in company with the unchriſtian Preſbyterian clergyman, although he had never joined with him in ſin. But what are theſe amazing contradictions? Let them be examined candidly, I fear not the light; I provoke the teſt. I ſaid I had not much learning nor ſenſe; and yet neither feared nor hated any man, neither feared nor loved the Methodiſts, and had abilities adequate for the purpoſe of giving a picture of the Methodiſts, many of whom, Mr. Cook ſays, I have never ſeen. I did ſay ſo, and am at preſent of the ſame opinion. I am conſcious that I have not much learning. I never ſeen the inſide of a college in my life, and am too well acquainted with mankind, and with myſelf, not to know that my abilities are of the inferior claſs. But I am of opinion that a very ſmall portion of learning and ſenſe, is ſufficient to the purpoſe of giving a picture of the Methodiſts: but Mr. Cook thinks it impoſſible, becauſe I have not ſeen all the Methodiſts. To a man of Mr. Cook's intellects, who, perhaps, cannot form a judgment of any thing which he has not ſeen with his natural eye; and to one who like him, has been accuſtomed to judge of mens' chriſtianity by their countenance, it may appear impoſſible to give a picture of any ſet of men, as to their origin, principles, and practice, without looking in the face of every individual of the denomination: but to men of common ſenſe, this difficulty and contradiction will vaniſh—and had it not been for the inſtructive pen of this Gamaliel, I would not have known that it required any great degree of learning and ſenſe, to prevent a man from hating and fearing other men, and to keep him from loving or fearing the Methodiſts. I was ſo vain as to think, that ignorance and want of ſenſe, might have anſwered theſe purpoſes; but nature, who never acts partially, while ſhe gave intellectual powers to that gentleman with a very ſparing hand, abundantly made up his loſs, by giving him microſcopic eyes, by which he can ſee things which never exiſted, and obſerve contradictions, which neither man nor angel can diſcover. I ſuppoſe whatever he finds written in oppoſite pages, he pronounces contradictions. Paſſing Mr. Cook's introduction, we ſhall proceed to his letter, in which I am not ſurpriſed to find an untruth, and while I am perſuaded he is convicted at the bar of his own conſcience, I ſhall convict him at the bar of the public, from his own letter now before me. His words are theſe, "I gave you no challenge, nor the leaſt provocation." Now, obſerve, in the lines immediately preceding, he ſays, "I was much ſurpriſed that a man of your reputation ſhould get angry becauſe you were not able to defend your principles." Again, afterwards, he ſays, "If you had kept your temper you would have been more excuſeable, in refuſing to come to a public diſputation with me." Do not theſe expreſſions plainly hold forth, that I was called, or challenged to a public diſputation with Mr. Cook, and that an attack was commenced on my principles, which Mr. Cook ſays, I could not defend? Why was I called to a public diſputation? Why to defend my principles? What had I done? Had I challenged, abuſed, or inſulted any Methodiſt, man, woman, or child? No man will ſay I did. Did I ever give Mr. Cook any provocation? No. I did not know that there was ſuch a man in the univerſe, until he commenced an attack on me and my principles, appointed the day, warned the people, and when he ſent me word to appear, I then knew that there was ſuch a man as Mr. Cook, and never until then. And was there no impertinence, challenge, provocation or inſult in all this? Perhaps that gentleman has been accuſtomed ſo frequently to Billingſgate encounters, that he does not know when he inſults and abuſes innocent men. However, a man who has no veracity to guide his pen when he writes, ought to compare the different parts of his compoſition before he ſends it to the preſs. Mr. Cook ſays, if I was ſo far thrown out of the Chriſtian line, on hearing the appointment, it may be eaſily gueſſed how I would have acted, if we had actually met. I am no prophet, and cannot tell what the conſequence of the interview might have been: perhaps he would have given my carcaſe to the beaſts of the field, and to the fowls of the air. But I muſt inform this Goliah of the Philiſtines, that fear of his giantſhip, was not the only motive which prevented me from accepting his challenge, for I am of opinion that there is not ſo much majeſty, either from above, or yet from beneath, in this ſelf-important gentleman, as to enable him to kill me with a frown. But among other reaſons, it is probable, the following had an influence on my conduct; I was informed, that this illuſtrious knight-errant, had entertained the old women with large accounts of his great learning, and of the many victories which he had obtained over Preſbyterian miniſters. I then concluded that as he had ſlain his thouſands, Sampſon like, it was no doubt with the ſame weapon, the jaw bone of an aſs; and as I have always had a diſreliſh to the braying of that animal, I did not chooſe to attend. Mr. Cook ſays, my picture is gone before me into the world; if it has, there will not be found in its features one ſingle trace of deception or hypocriſy, therefore, it never will be miſtaken for the picture of a Methodiſt, and that will abundantly ſatisfy me. Mr. Cook having announced my fears, and want of abilities to defend myſelf, and inſinuated the awful conſequences, if I dared to tempt the unequal war, proceeds to brandiſh his dreadful ſword, and frightens all the Preſbyterian clergymen in the world, whom he ſays cannot defend their principles, becauſe a number of them at Wincheſter, deſpiſed the challenge of ſome amphibious animals of the doubtful gender. This reaſoning is ſo forcible, it is in vain to oppoſe it. If I durſt contradict Mr. Cook, I would ſay, that the ſynod at Wincheſter never made an act to prevent their miniſters for diſputing with Methodiſts; there is no more need for ſuch an act, than for an act of Congreſs to prevent the lion from taking notice of the braying of the aſs. As to taking the congregations from the poor ſouthern clergy, it was hard enough: I wonder if Mr. Cook, who loves me ſo dearly, will make a claſs leader of me, when he takes my congregation from me. There is ſomething in Mr. Cook's love, that remains a paradox to me; I would be well pleaſed to hear it defined if it were poſſible for man or angel to define it. I am at a loſs as to its kind and degree. Obſerve, he ſays, the Preſbyterian Confeſſion of Faith makes God worſe than the devil, and that they cannot defend any of their principles, except thoſe concern the fall of man and recovery through Chriſt; and I muſt obſerve, that the principles of the Preſbyterians and the Methodiſts, on them points, are as diſtant as light and darkneſs, and as Methodiſm is the ſtandard of perfection, then all the Preſbyterian doctrines are wrong root and branch. He alſo ſays, that the Preſbyterian clergy keep the purchaſe of Chriſt's blood from thinking, and chooſing for themſelves; and after all this, Mr. Cook loves thoſe very men who hold theſe dreadful principles, and are guilty of ſuch horrid practice, and he loves me among the reſt of the awful crew—but could Gabriel tell what the intrinſic value of his love is? What is his love to God, when he loves them who make God worſe than the devil? What is his love to men, when he loves thoſe who teach them the doctrine of devils, and endeavour to prevent them from thinking and chooſing for themſelves? If this is the way he loves his friends, what are we to think of his love to his enemies, which he ſays ſo much about? He urges the doctrine of love to our enemies, without any explanation or diſcrimination, and makes it a mark of chriſtianity. Is not Satan among our enemies, are we to love him? Mr. Cook muſt love him, according to his own expreſſions. To what extent does he carry his love to Satan? If it is equal to that of his prize-fighting half-brethren the Univerſaliſts, who chooſe to go to Heaven via Hell, and wait on Satan ſome thouſand years, rather than go to Heaven without his company. In a word, how ſincere and conſiſtent does Mr. Cook's pretenſions of love to the Preſbyterians in general, and to me in particular, ſeem to be, when compared with his letter and practice—Hypocriſy; Hypocriſy. Mr. Cook allows that I have entirely unchriſtianed myſelf, for want of love to the Methodiſts; if he would pleaſe to inform me what ſeaſon of the year, or time of the moon, they are in a ſtate of grace, I would try to love them as chriſtians then, at preſent he muſt excuſe me, as their chriſtianity is ſo exceeding uncertain.

As to a ſeat without purchaſing, where Mr. Cook preaches, it no doubt ought to be ſo, as the preaching would perhaps be dear bought, by the time ſpent in hearing it. But to hear Mr. Cook talk about ſelling ſermons, is ſomething ſurpriſing; this is like Methodiſm indeed, come into the bounds of ſettled congregations, and in order to lead away the people, make them believe that the Methodiſts preach for nothing. Does not Mr. Cook know, that the regular members of the Methodiſt ſociety pay more money annually to ſupport their preachers than our people do. Does not their book of government and diſcipline, under the hands of their biſhops Coke and Aſbury, inform us, that their preachers have twenty four pounds annually, beſides their travelling expences, and twenty four pounds for their families, if they need it, alſo twenty four pounds per annum for ſuperannuated preachers, beſides boarding, tuition, and cloathing, all free, at Abingdon College, for the ſons of their travelling preachers, from five years old and upwards, and yet have the impudence to talk about paying for ſermons. Bluſh, Mr. Cook, if you have no conſcience, you ought to have as much honor as would raiſe you above deception, and enable you to act like a man. What idea can be formed of the meanneſs of that ſoul, that is capable of proſtituting religion, conſcience, veracity, and honor, to make a living in this world, and ſupport a favorite ſcheme? What idea of that religious ſyſtem, which needs to be ſupported at ſuch infernal expences? Perhaps Mr. Cook is an exception to the general rule, and receives no pay for preaching, but like the camelion feeds on the air. Indeed, his publication ſupports ſuch a ſuppoſition. Mr. Cook keeps a great noiſe about foreordination, but carefully treads the ſurface, and contents himſelf with bellowing againſt the decrees, in the words of Weſley and Fletcher, without reducing the ſubject to firſt principles. Perhaps there was a reaſon for this. Mr. Cook's publication convinces me, that he is not capable of inveſtigating, defining, or demonſtrating any thing. After he has given us a ſpecimen of his ſkill in coarſe ſophiſtry, by departing from the original ſtate of the queſtion, and with reſpect to God, ſlipping in theſe words into his premiſes (and forces the commiſſion of ſin) then from theſe words he draws all his concluſions with reſpect to the decrees, and having abuſed the Preſbyterian Confeſſion of Faith, for containing a ſentiment, which neither man nor angel can diſcover in it: he turns to me with an air of triumph, and ſays, "you do not profeſs to believe that doctrine, therefore, I need not look into that book for the doctrines you preach." True, I do not profeſs to believe his diabolical doctrine, viz. that God forces the commiſſion of ſin; but I believe and preach the doctrine of the decrees, and every other doctrine in the Confeſſion of the Faith of the Preſbyterian church; that book is the confeſſion of my faith, and I am ready to ſupport its doctrines. Does that gentleman think, that like the Methodiſts, I can believe doctrines, and preach their oppoſite, in order to deceive the ignorant, and ſtrengthen a party. If I thought my ſoul was capable of ſuch meanneſs, I would lodge it in my boſom with reluctance. But as Mr. Cook, not content with inſulting me, has proceeded to inſult all Preſbyterians of every denomination in the world, he may now expect war. Let him not boaſt that putteth on his harneſs, like him that putteth it off. If the Preſbyterians are in darkneſs, and are leading men blindfolded to deſtruction, which muſt be the caſe, if the repreſentation is juſt which Mr. Cook has given of their principles and practice; and if mankind have been in darkneſs until theſe burning and ſhining lights have ariſen, which muſt be the caſe if methodiſm is right, then let not the Methodiſts keep their candle under a buſhel; but demonſtrate their new ſyſtem to mankind, that all may rejoice in their light. Let them quit boaſting their thouſands ſlain, and bellowing againſt the Preſbyterian doctrines, and miniſters, who have not offended them. More important buſineſs now requires their attention, viz. the enlightening all mankind, who have hitherto been in darkneſs. In order to obtain this valuable end, let them bring forward their principles, in which they deny the decrees, the imputation of Adam's firſt ſin to his poſterity; the inability of man to yield that obedience which the law of God requires, in which they maintain that the will is equally ſet to good and evil, that the moſt powerful influence of the ſpirit of God on the human heart, can be reſiſted, and rendered abortive; that Chriſt has ſhed his blood for all mankind, and that God will ſend millions of them to hell, notwithſtanding that there are thouſands now burning in hell, who once were true believers, and loved God with all their hearts, conſequently that there is no adequate proviſion in the covenant of grace, for preventing the children of God from plunging into the bottomleſs pitt; that men can live months and years without ſin; that the Holy Spirit preaches the goſpel to the heathen, &c. &c. Now theſe are ſome of their diſtinguiſhing principles, which they dare not deny, while their writings exiſt—I ſay, let them bring forward theſe principles, together with their admitting to the moſt ſolemn ordinances, thoſe who live in the open violation of the moral law, alſo the authenticity of the Methodiſt ordination; and having demonſtrated the perfections of God, let them reduce theſe tenets to firſt principles, and demonſtrate their conſiſtency with each other, and with the belief of the abſolute perfections of God; let them borrow all they can from Weſley, Fletcher, Belarmine, &c. and appear in print, and if I do not anſwer their arguments, I ſhall turn Methodiſt. I ſhall amuſe the Methodiſts with no hypocritical pretenſions of love from me, they know what they have to expect.

fruſted by their want of veracity, their deſcription, hypocritical, and inſulting, oſtentatious, vain conduct, I am now at their wiſh in armour; prepared for the worſt, I deſire no favour. I have reaſon and argument for the reaſonable, whom I ſhall treat with all defference and reſpect; I have ſatire for the ſatirical, and a horſewhip for impertinent, brainleſs aſſes, who have not a quantum ſufficit of common ſenſe, to prevent them from inſulting their innocent neighbours, that the ſcripture may be fulfilled—ſtripes are for the back of fools. I ſhall conclude, with informing Mr. Cook, that whenever candour, veracity, honor, and uniformity ſhall mark his character, I ſhall treat him with all poſſible reſpect, until that time I ſhall pity and deſpiſe him.

Gentlemen, I am, with ſubmiſſion and reſpect, your humble ſervant.

SAMUEL PORTER.

Weſtmoreland county, Beaver Run, Feb. 7, 1793.

P. S. I once reſolved to take no further notice of the Methodiſts: but ſince nothing will ſatisfy them but argument, I have altered my opinion; ſo in me they may expect to find a Preſbyterian, that will diſpute the ground with them inch by inch.

[Correſpondence between Mr. ADDISON and Mr. CLYMER; continued from our laſt.]

Copy of a letter from Mr CLYMER *to Mr.* ADDISON.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 28 1792.

SIR.

I ARRIVED here ſome days ago, under the authority of the Preſident of the United States, charged with ſeveral objects, all ariſing out of the oppoſition of ſome of the weſtern counties to the revenue laws of the United States, and to the authority of government—One of theſe is.

"To enquire carefully concerning the perſons who are repreſented to have menaced Capt. Faulkner, (of Waſhington) and thoſe who appeared in arms for the purpoſe of obſtructing the law. To obtain evidence as preciſe as poſſible, as well to identify the perſons, as to aſcertain their language and conduct. To take for this purpoſe depoſitions of as many reſpectable characters, as may be knowing to the circumſtances, and to engage one or two of the beſt informed to come to this city, (Philadelphia). Every neceſſary meaſure with regard to bearing the expence, and compenſating for the time of thoſe who may come, muſt be taken." Theſe are the terms of my firſt inſtructions on this head; but by an additional inſtruction received this day, the deſignation of the witneſſes is changed, and they are to be at Yorktown ſome days previous to the 11th of October, when the circuit federal court will begin its ſeſſion.

It has been repreſented to me as much too hazardous to attend to this buſineſs in perſon: It is therefore, that I requeſt you will execute this part of my commiſſion, and tranſmit the depoſitions to me at this place. The perſons who have been pointed out to me acquainted with theſe tranſactions, are Meſſrs. John Hoge, James Roſs, John Dodd,——Purviance, Gabriel Blackeney, John Hughes, Hugh Wilſon. You will call on all or any of them as you ſhall think proper.

Since the diſorders referred to above, others I underſtand have ſince taken place in Waſhington; the aſſembling of armed bodies, with deſign to intercept or interrupt the Inſpector of Revenue, or other officers, in its execution. Theſe you will pleaſe to include in your enquiries.

I am, &c.

GEO. CLYMER.

Mr. ADDISON *to Mr.* CLYMER.

Waſhington, Sept. 29, 1792

SIR.

YOUR letter of yeſterday from Pittſburgh ſtates to me, that among other objects of your journey to this country, one is to take depoſitions on purpoſe to aſcertain the perſons who in various ways have obſtructed the revenue laws of the United States, and the circumſtances of this obſtruction, and have thoſe depoſitions and ſome of the beſt informed witneſſes ſent to Yorktown before the 11th of October, when the circuit federal court will begin its ſeſſion; that you have been induced to fear it is much too hazardous for you to attend to this buſineſs in perſon, and therefore requeſt that I will execute this part of your commiſſion, and tranſmit the depoſitions to you at Pittſburgh.

I am convinced, Sir, that your information or ſuſpicions of perſonal danger from coming to this place, and executing your commiſſion yourſelf, have no real foundation. For your coming here is not to ſet up an office of inſpection in this country, and fix on the diſtillers the penalties of the exciſe law, and it is againſt this that the paſſions of the people are directed. If, however, any thing I can ſay ſhould fail to give you confidence, ſeveral gentlemen of this town and county, members of the laſt Pittſburgh committee, will be in Pittſburgh in a few days, in whoſe company I think you will have little doubt you may come in ſafety, and who, I am confident, will pledge their word for your ſecurity. If after all this you ſhould believe there is danger in the buſineſs, you muſt believe it owing to ſome very deep-rooted reſentment in the minds of the people, and that the object of this reſentment is not the perſon, but the thing. Do you believe that your perſon can be liable to danger from any inhabitant in this county, except in ſo far, as your preſence here affects their intereſts or oppoſes their opinions? or can you believe that any reſpectability of perſon or character will ſave a man from diſlike, if his office of employment obſtructs the intereſt or opinion of thoſe among whom he is? Aſk general Nevill. If therefore it be true (and you cannot doubt it) that it is the meaſure, and not the man, that the people hate, is it proper for you, who have accepted this commiſſion from the Preſident of the United States, to devolve the execution of it on one to whom it is not directed, and in whom no confidence is placed by it? Or is it proper, if the meaſure be odious in this corner of the country, to require the exerciſe of it from an inhabitant of this corner every day, expoſed to the paſſions of the people in it, and who, from the nature of another office with which he is honoured, ought, if poſſible, to poſſeſs the affection, the eſteem, and the confidence of his fellow citizens? And is it not more reaſonable, if the meaſure be neceſſary, that it ſhould be effected by a man not reſident here, in whom the confidence of this people is not neceſſary, and to whom their opinions of him is of no immediate concern? I am perſuaded, you did not ſee thoſe things in the light which I do.

But I have other reaſons from declining this commiſſion. It is my fixed opinion, that the judicial ſyſtem of the United States is impracticable, unleſs it is intended to ſacrifice it to the eſſential principles of the liberty of the citizens and the juſt authority of the ſtate courts. As a citizen and as a judicial officer of Pennſylvania, it is my duty to preſerve both. As you ſtate, therefore, that the object of this enquiry is to found a proſecution in the federal courts, if even I were ſure that you had authority to delegate your power, (of which I doubt) and that it was my duty to execute this delegated authority (which is not hinted) I ſhould do it with reluctance; becauſe I think it ſerving a meaſure unfavourable to liberty and the juſt authority of the ſtate courts. As it is, I ſhall certainly not be a volunteer in it.—I conſider the laws of Congreſs as at leaſt as much the rules of judgment in the ſtate courts, as the reſpective ſtate laws, and the citizens as much puniſhable in the ſtate courts for their infraction. I have taken, and ſhall continue to take, all ſuch meaſures as appear to me proper to bring to juſtice in the proper courts of Pennſylvania, thoſe people of whoſe violence it is the object of your miſſion to enquire.—But this is all that is to be expected of me untill I am convinced that it is my duty to do more.

I am, &c. &c.

ALEX. ADDISON.

[To be continued.]

American Affairs.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13.

We are credibly informed, that there is a letter in town, giving an account of a very numerous meeting at Birmingham, England, who, after having dreſſed an ASS in royal robes, and paid it all manner of loyal obſequies, in the evening reſolved unanimouſly, "That they would no longer be governed by an aſs."—and immediately beheaded him.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.

The Britiſh December packet arrived at New York, after a paſſage of 45 days, and brings accounts to the 22d of Dec. An epitome of the intelligence is ſubjoined.

On the 2d of Dec. the army under Gen. Cuſtine, was attacked by the Pruſſians and Heſſians, under the command of the king of Pruſſia. Cuſtine was obliged to retire; he took poſt in a ſtrong poſition in the neighbourhood of Franckfort, from which he kept up a ſevere cannonade on the enemy. A ſubſequent account ſays, that prince Hohenlohe, at the head of the Heſſians, had attacked Cuſtine in his entrenchments, and carried them. Frankfort, after a violent aſſault, was retaken by the Pruſſians; and the French garriſon conſiſting of 1500 men, made priſoners of war; among which was one general officer, and the ſon of general Cuſtine.—Another account ſays, the city was treacherouſly given up by the inhabitants, and two regiments of the garriſon put to the ſword.

The buſt of Mirabeau is now veiled in Paris, and the populace take many methods of ſhewing diſreſpect to his memory. It is ſaid he was a creature of monarchy.

A London paper of the 20th of December gives an account of the trial of Thomas Paine, for a libel againſt the government of Great Britain, of which the jury found him guilty, without going out of court.

Feb. 16. The celebrated Mr. Erſkine was counſel for Mr. Paine, on his trial in London; he made a ſpeech of three hours and twenty minutes long—when the trial was over, and Mr. Erſkine had got into his carriage, ſome perſons took the horſes off, and dragged it to his houſe in Serjeants Inn.

Bowles, the Cherokee chief, ſo called, who had been condemned to ſuffer death in Cadiz, is liberated.

On the 4th of December, the people of Geneva, without waiting for the reſult of the ſovereign council, aſſembled in arms, took poſſeſſion of the park of artillery, and of the principal poſts; when the grand council ſaw this movement, they gave their ſanction to a law preſented by the people, which aſſures to them a liberty as abſolute and extenſive as that of the French nation.

Some riots have taken place in England; one at Mancheſter in which the mob were exaſperated againſt the friends of a parliamentary reform. In various places in the country the people have burnt Mr. Paine in effigy; on the other hand, in many places the ſucceſſes of the French have been celebrated—and riots againſt government have taken place.

The guards at the Bank and at the Tower are doubled.—A board of officers was appointed to enquire into the conduct of the officers of the army—ſome of whom it appeared had been employed in attempts to inſtil ſeditious opinions into the minds of the ſoldiery—theſe were diſmiſſed the ſervice; among others the names of Lord Temple and Col. Fitzgerald are mentioned—large rewards were offered for apprehending Sampſon Perry, Eſquire, author of a ſeditious pamphlet—and a Mr. Froſt, who had declaimed in treaſonable terms againſt the king. Proclamations are iſſued, offering encouragement to ſeamen and landmen to enter into the ſervice, and for embodying the militia.

Tronchet and Maleſherbes, two celebrated lawyers, are choſen by Louis XVI. as his counſel; they have accepted of the appointment.

Pittſburgh, March 2.

We hear that Col. Ebenezer Sproat, of Marietta, is appointed Adjutant General in the army of the United States.

And that Brigadier General Putnam has reſigned.

The Reſolution for eſtabliſhing a new Bank was carried in committee of the whole of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, on the 15th ult.—ayes 43, noes 21.

In a former paper we mentioned, that Col. Proctor had left this town for Fort Franklin, &c.—We, however, underſtand he is at Legionville; and preſume, from the accounts which we hear has been received from the Corn-planter, it will be moſt prudent for him to delay his viſit to that quarter for ſome time.

**** The Members of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, are notified to attend their monthly meeting on Monday Evening next, at the uſual place.*

Feb. 28, 1793.

**** The Subſcribers to the FIRE ENGINE, are requeſted to meet in the Public Square, on Saturday next, the 9th inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.*

March 2, 1793.

MY diſtrict, as Surveyor, is now confined to that part of Allegheny county, which was formerly Waſhington. Any perſon having buſineſs to do therein, may apply at my Office in Pittſburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

February 28, 1793.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland county, until the firſt of April next, for the purpoſe of building a JAIL *in the County aforeſaid. The building to be of ſtone, the lower part vaulted over. Propoſals to be made by the perch, the undertaker to find hands, materials, &c. neceſſary for the building. Alſo Propoſals for the Carpenter work will be received. The Propoſals to be left at the Office of* Joſeph Cook, *Eſq. Greenſburgh.*

GEORGE SMITH,)
ALEX. M'DOWELL,) Commiſſrs
JAMES WHITE,)

February 23, 1793.

STRAYED *from the ſubſcriber, in the month of Auguſt laſt, a HEIFER 4 years old next June, cropt, and two ſlits in the left ear; ſhe has a white ſpot on her forehead, white back, and black ſides: it is ſuppoſed ſhe has calved this winter. Any perſon giving information where ſhe is, ſhall be generouſly rewarded. A ſtray Cow, light brindled colour, about 5 years old, marked on the off ear, came to the plantation on which the ſubſcriber lives, laſt fall. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JAMES M'LELLAND, living two miles from Pittſburgh.

Feb. 23, 1793.

"the" is here omitted — the words "of the citizens" omitted here.

Pittsburgh, Febru 5, 1793.

The Subscriber has for sale, at his house, a number of pieces of handsome rich coloured Chintzes and Callicoes, fashionable shawls, and sundry other articles, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms. He has occasion for 2000 rails, for which, if good and strait, he will give 8/4 per hondred; and also 1200 good broad rails, for which he will give 10/. per hundred, and 300 locust posts, for which if strong and strait, he will give five pence a piece; and for 30 small logs, 18 feet long, fit for sleepers, and 1200 clapboards, he will give a generous price, as also for pine and poplar boards.

JOHN MARIE.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1793.

A.

MAHLON Aber, Fort Washington; Robert Anderson, Danville, Kentucky; John Allen, Westmoreland county; David Armstrong, Redstone; Andrew Archbald, Washington county; Alexander Anderson, James Alexander.

B.

Hugh Burnia, Joseph Beggs, John and Andrew Burns, Kentucky; Levi Burgess, Fort Washington; David Brodrick, Kentucky; Robert Barr, Washington county; James Brown, Lieut. Sam. Brown, Roland Boyd, Chartiers; Patrick Bigley, Sarah Bigley, Col. Ebenezer Bastelle, Bellpre; Lt. Russell Bissel, Fort Washington.

C.

James Carson, Kentucky; Rob. Campbell, William Coyle, Samuel Craig, near Niagara; Robt. Cummins, Washington county; Joseph Crimier, Cornet Leonard Corrington, western army; Thomas Crawford, William Clark, Ligonier Valley; Jacob Cooper, William Chambers, Alexander Clement, care of John Irwin, Pittsburgh; David Conger, Washington County.

D.

Joseph Dixon, Kentucky; Michael Dogan, Joseph Dobin, Frederick Dalcho, Michael Dowlin, Washington county, James Dugan, Westmoreland county; Joseph Donaghy, Cross creek; W. Donelly.

E.

James Eagleson, Washington county; John Eslick, Fayette county.

F.

Paul Fearing, Marietta; Andw. Fulton, Fort Washington; Thos Fawcett, Chartiers.

G.

William Gilleland, near Fort Pitt; Miss Ann Grant, Washington; Henry Gregg, Washington county; Nathaniel George, Hugh Galaspy; James Gilmore, care of James Pollock, Esq. Ligonier valley.

H.

Captain Samuel Henly, Fort Washington; William Harvey, Mrs Jane Heany, Washingron county; William Hamilton, Westmoreland county; Robert Hamond, Washington county; John Hunter, Washington county; Thomas Hardy.

I.

Andrew Johnston, Washington county; Allen Jack, light dragoon; James Johnston, Kentucky; Thos. Irwin, attorney at law, Washington; Mrs. Jane Irwin, Washington county; Peter January, jun. Kentucky.

K.

Jacob Kreever, Marietta; David Kennedy, near Fort Pitt; William Kennedy; David Kelly, Jas. Knox, Chartiers; John Kirkwood, John Kennedy, Robert Killoore, Louisville, Kentucky.

L.

Col. Henry Lee, Kentucky; Jas. Laird, John Love, Washington county; Thomas Linsey, Kentucky; James Lowrey, Forks of Yough.

M.

Kennedy Morton, Washington county; John Martin, Chartiers; Ensign Andrew Marschalk, Fort Jefferson; Mr. Michael, Samuel M'Elpenney, West Liberty; Daniel M'Eleer, James M'Call, James and Hugh M'Mullen, Joseph Morrison, Crosscreek; George M'Cullogh, Chartiers; William M'Evay, Alexander M'Gregor, Lexington, Kentucky; Lt. Edward Miller, Fort Washington; Mrs. M'Kibbin, Redstone; Alexander M'Conochie, Robert M'Clure, West Liberty; Ann Morrison, near Redstone; Joseph Moore, Daniel M'Kinly, Wm. Miskelly, James Maxwell, Esquire; David M'Cashlemster, Kentucky; Robert Mack, Kentucky; John M'Arther, Allen Meens, John M'Cormick, Monsr. Morel, Galliopolis; John Moore, near Washington; Walter M'Mouss.

N.

William Nourse, Kentucky; Jno. Nelson, sergeant; William Newel, Buffaloe settlement.

O.

Captain Dudley Odlin, Marietta.

P.

Anthony Palmer, David Pentecost, Washington, Joseph Porter.

R.

James Rutherford, William Ross, Fayette county; John Ralston, Jas. Richards, William Riddy, Thos. Reed, Robert Riddle, Jas. Reed, Hansley Reed.

S.

Winthrop Sargent, Esq. Fort Washington; William Small, Holsten river; Ensign Peter Shoemaker, Alexander Sloane, William Sinclair, surveyor, Washington coy. Thomas Smith, sergeant, Captain Rogers's company; John Shariff, Ebenezer Sproat, Esq. Marietta; William Stewart, Richard Stephenson, Thomas Sands, John Small, Oliver Sprout, Wm. Small, Redstone; Hugh Stephen, William Sampson, William Southworth.

T.

William Tharp, Buffaloe; Samuel Thompson.

V.

Solomon V. Van Rensselear, Lt. light dragoons, James Veech, Fayette county.

W.

Hercules Whaley, Fort Washington; Patty Wakefield, Major Haffield White, Marietta; Elias Wallen, Fort Washington; James Williams, Peter Wilson.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 304 acres of land, situate in Monongalia county, state of Virginia, within four miles of Morgantown, and on the great road that leads to Uniontown. There is on said place a good square log House and Barn, a thriving young orchard, a good stream of water convenient to the buildings, about 100 acres are cleared, and under good fence. The title is indisputable. There need be nothing said as to the quality of the land, it is well known for its fertility; it is equal to any on this side the Allegheny. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the owner living on the premises.

THOMAS JOHN.

Jannary 7, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Rostrover township, Westmoreland county, a grey MARE about 12 years old, branded with H. on the near shoulder, and appears to be hipshot. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL HAMMOND, sen.

All persons indebted to the *subscriber, are hereby earnestly requested to come and pay off their respective balances in one month from this date, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for recovery.*

PATRICK MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1793.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his *Store* o the house which was the late David Duncan's, in Water-street, next door but one to the Printing Office.—Where he is now opening a neat and general assortment of

Fall Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Country Store-keepers may be furnished on the best terms and a short credit where it may be required.

My best thanks wait on those who have heretofore favoured me with their custom, they may rely on being served, as usual, with the best and cheapest goods.

JAMES G. HERON.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1792.

ROBERT ERWIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and friends in particular, that he continues to keep that commodious House, in Market street, between Sixth & Seventh streets, now next door to the Surveyor General's Office since it was removed, and directly opposite the State Treasury; —where said Erwin designs for to keep, upon as moderate terms as possible to those who please to favor him with their custom, good Entertainment. Any assistance to strangers, in the land office, may be had by their humble servant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

Philadelphia, July 24th, 1792.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and has opened a *New Store* at his house in Water street, opposite to Mr. Jacob Bausman's ferry, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suitable for the season, which he means to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, deerskins, fur, and peltry. He flatters himself that by the moderation of his prices and attention to business to merit the attention of the public.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1792.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 4 1793.

Just opened, by the subscribers, at their Store in the Town of Greensburgh, A Neat and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the season, which they will sell low for Cash, or such Country Produce as will answer their market.

TERRENCE & ANDREW CAMPBELL.

Those indebted to the subscribers before the date hereof, are desired to settle and pay off their respective balances before the first of March next, otherwise I will be under the disagreeable necessity of giving them into the hands of my attorney to have the same recovered by law.

ANDREW CAMPBELL.

Greensburgh, *Jan.* 21, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

BROKE *jail on the night of the 7th of October last a certain JANE COCHRAN, committed to the jail of Westmoreland county, for attempting to burn the house of William Jack, Esq. She is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, somewhat pitted with the small pox, born in Ireland, her cloathing cannot be described as it is likely she would change them. Any person delivering said prisoner to the keeper of the jail at Greensburgh, shall receive the above reward.*

JOHN BRANDON, late jailor.

Greensburgh, Nov. 6, 1792.

Came to the Plantation of *the subscriber, living in Pitt township, about three miles from Pittsburgh, a small red HEIFER, about two years old, a slit off the left ear, and a wart under the right eye. The owner by proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.*

JOHN WISE.

Allegheny county, Feb. 14, 1793.

A FULLING MILL *has been lately erected by the subscriber, at his Mills on Buffaloe creek, and is now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Cass.—Care and attention will be paid to the different branches of the fulling business, by*

JOHN MOORE.

Ohio County, January 14, 1793.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, eight miles from Pittsburgh, on the road leading to Washington, a Sorrel COLT, three years old last spring, and has a star in the forhead.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

WILLIAM MISKELLY.

January 15, 1973.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Legionville on the 29th ult. *Nathaniel Sitler*, a soldier belonging to Captain William Faulkner's company, about 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made, fair hair, took with part of his regimental cloathing, he formerly lived at Jacob's creek iron work. Whoever takes up said deserter and delivers him to any continental officer, or secures him in any jail, shall receive the above reward.

NATHL. HUSTON, Lieut 3d S. L. U. S.

Legionville, Jan. 4, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, *Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*